

ARMOR PLATE PLANT

Mr. C. P. Huntington Says It Will be Established.

WORK ON MORGAN LINERS

It Has Been Commenced and Three Vessels Will be Built. Construction of the Mammoth Dry Dock Begins.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington spent yesterday at the shipyard inspecting the plant of which he is the principal owner. His private cars were switched from the side track at the Chesapeake and Ohio depot to the shipyard early yesterday morning before the multi-millionaire had finished his toilet for the day.

In Mr. Huntington's party are Mr. C. B. Orcutt, of New York, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Mr. A. C. Hutchins, of New Orleans, one of the principal owners of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Mr. S. N. Miles, Mr. Huntington's private secretary.

When asked if there was any special significance attached to his mid-summer visit to Newport News, Mr. Huntington answered in the negative, adding that he simply came down to look around. Mr. Huntington appeared to be in good health and handled himself with the agility of a much younger man. He was simply dressed.

Regarding the much-talked-of deal with Sir William Armstrong, the famous gun manufacturer of London, for the establishment in this city of an armor plate and machine factory, Mr. Huntington said that while there had been some negotiations between himself and the distinguished Englishman it had since been abandoned. Sir William Armstrong valued his time at a pretty high figure, which he proposed to put against Mr. Huntington's wealth, and that was why the deal fell through. However, Mr. Huntington said he had not abandoned the project. English and American capitalists had become interested in the proposed industry and it was a matter of a short time, he thought, when the work of building the plant would be commenced.

"I am not so particular as to the gun plant," said he, "but my present idea is the armor plate. We hope soon to have on this large water front above the yard one of the largest industries in the country. Only the Bethlehem and Carnegie Steel Companies are now making armor plate."

Work has actually been commenced on the large dry dock, which Mr. Huntington proposes to build at a cost of 1,000,000, and it will be pushed to completion. As has been stated in the Daily Press, the site selected for the immense basin that will hold two first-class battleships at one time is located near the dock now in use. The construction of the new dock means a great deal to Newport News. Besides what will be the yard of the largest industry in the basin, employment will be given to more men, as all of the battleships will be sent here to have their bottoms scraped and be repaired. The plans for the dock were approved by Mr. Huntington some time ago, and the vessels were submitted by the designer, General Manager Walter A. Post. The material has been ordered and is expected to arrive the latter part of this month. Questioned about the building of two steamers for the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, to ply between San Francisco and Japan, Mr. Huntington replied that he had assurances that the contract would be let to his company, but he did not know when the order for the vessels would be given.

There was a rumor about yesterday that a deal was pending for the sale of the yard, but it was not confirmed by Mr. Huntington. It was said that Mr. Huntington stated that the works represented \$3,000,000 and that he would be willing to dispose of the plant for \$10,000,000.

Work has been commenced on three steamers for the Morgan Line. This information came from official sources yesterday. President C. B. Orcutt stated that the contract had been signed with the Morgan people and that the price for the three steamers was in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. These steamers are for the coastwise traffic, replacing the auxiliary cruisers Yosemite, Dixie and Yankee, which were formerly in the service.

The steamers will be of about 5,000 tons each, 400 feet long, 50 feet beam, and will have a depth of 35 feet. They will have three decks, constructed with tubular bulkheads, steel hulls and equipped with triple expansion engines, giving them nearly 4,000 indicated horse-power. The engine cylinders will be thirty-two, fifty-two and eighty-four inches in size, with a working steam pressure of 165 pounds. The propellers will be a single screw, eighteen feet in diameter. Steam steering gear will be provided, also are extinguishing apparatus and auxiliary engines for handling cargo and other work.

As yet the contract for building two ships for the Cromwell Line has not been closed, but it is thought that it will be let in the course of a few weeks.

Mr. Huntington was pleased with the general appearance of the yard and complimented the management and the employees in general.

Mr. Huntington will remain in the city over today.

Funeral of Mrs. J. W. Messie.
The funeral of Mrs. J. W. Messie will be held in the Thirtieth Street Christian church this morning at 8:30 o'clock and the interment will take place in Greentown Cemetery.

Fires, Fleas and Bitterness.
Are positively driven out by the use of Calvert's Insect Powder. The patent is sold top by mail at \$3.00 a dozen. Different from all others. Only 10c. Ask for Calvert's and take no other.

Ladies' Rack Store.
The new lot of fever preventive water flasks have arrived at Adams' Rack Store. July 1-17

Ladies' Rack Store.
One hundred pairs Ladies' fine oxford, worth \$1.25, 75 cents at McComb, Hughes & Co., 252 Twenty-eighth street. July 8-17.

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TROOPS MAY CAMP HERE.

Major Flagler Selects a Site for a Camp for the Fourth Army Corps.

If the War Department acts favorably on the report that will be made by Major Flagler over 20,000 troops will be encamped on a tract of land north of this city.

Major Flagler came here yesterday from Washington for the purpose of viewing sites suitable for a large camp. He called on Mr. L. S. Manville, superintendent of the Old Dominion Land Company, who took him to a site just beyond the shipyard embracing a tract of land containing 300 acres. Mr. Manville selected this place as the large main that supplies the city with water passes through it. Major Flagler went over the land and was pleased with it as a site for a large camp, stating that he would recommend it as a suitable place for the fourth army corps now at Chickamauga Park.

It is understood that no more troops will be sent to Cuba until after the rainy season. But few of them are seriously wounded, and one of the physicians expressed the belief that none sustained on the battlefield. The hospital arrangements are excellent. The hospitals of Old Point and vicinity are taking an active interest in the men and are providing them with all sorts of delicacies.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York, director general of the Woman's National War Relief Association, and Dr. George W. Bailey, of Philadelphia, an officer of the National Relief Commission, are co-operating with the authorities in promoting the comfort and well being of the suffering heroes.

Mrs. Walworth has engaged quarters for eight nurses who are expected to arrive today, and has telegraphed for a large supply of such articles as can be used to advantage in the sick room. One of the first acts of Dr. Bailey, after his arrival yesterday morning, was to arrange for stenographers and typewriters to go eastward and write letters for the wounded men.

Nothing whatever is overlooked that might attribute to their welfare. Following is a list of sick and wounded officers and men received at the U. S. general hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., July 13th, 1898, per steamship City of Washington from Siboney.

Anderson, Robert H., 1st Lieut. 9th Inf.

Dove, Wilbur E., 2nd Lieut. 12th Inf.

Edwards, Eaton A., Capt. 25th Inf.

Guthrie, John B., Capt. 13th Inf.

Hammond, Capt. 12th Inf.

Jones, Frank R., Capt. 22nd Inf.

LaMont, Henry, Maj. 1st U. S. Vols.

Liscum, Emerson H., Lieut. Col. 24th Inf.

Malone, Paul B., 2nd Lieut. 13th Inf.

Marin, Amos H., 1st Lieut. 1st Inf.

Moore, Henry B., Capt. 20th Inf.

Patterson, John H., Lieut. Col. 22nd Inf.

Sorely, Lewis S., 2nd Lieut. 16th Inf.

Walker, George B., Capt. 6th Inf.

Willard, Harry O., 2nd Lieut. - Cav.

Woodbury, Thos. C., Capt. 16th Inf.

Worth, Wm. S., Lieut. Col. 13th Inf.

Allen, F. H., 16th Inf.

Yalick, Robert, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav.

Anderson, P. E., 3rd Cav.

Andre, P. K., 71st N. Y. Vol.

Bailey, P. D., 1st U. S. Vol.

Baker, P. E., 12th Inf.

Bayne, P. A., 24th Inf.

Beale, P. D., 6th Inf.

Beals, Corp. E., 12th Inf.

Beuthoff, Corp. G., 7th Inf.

Blaht, P. H., 4th Inf.

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WOUNDED SOLDIERS

How They Fare at Old Point Comfort.

LIST OF UNFORTUNATES

Everything Being Done by Government Authorities, Humane Societies and Individuals That Will Afford Comfort and Relief to Suffering Heroes.

The condition of the sick and wounded soldiers which were brought to Old Point by the steamers City of Washington and Brooklyn was very gratifying yesterday. But few of them are seriously wounded, and one of the physicians expressed the belief that none sustained on the battlefield. The hospital arrangements are excellent. The hospitals of Old Point and vicinity are taking an active interest in the men and are providing them with all sorts of delicacies.

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NEW YORK TARS IN THE CITY.

They Say There is a "Hitter" Feeling Between Commodore Sampson and Schley.

Several seamen arrived in the city yesterday from Santiago. They were on the cruiser New York. Acting Admiral Sampson's flagship, but the term of their enlistment expired this week and they are honorably discharged.

In speaking of the rivalry between Commodore Sampson and Schley, a sailor said the two commanders were not on friendly terms. Both were working for promotion and honor. Their flag was fifteen miles away when Admiral Cervera attempted to escape from the harbor, and Admiral Schley put out at full speed to get into the fight, but he was too late. Commodore Schley, the jockey said, was entitled to the victory, but the seamen were of the opinion that the more popular of the two men was the navy.

Buffalo Will Go North.
The Brazilian cruiser "Niteroi," formerly the Morgan liner El Clif, built at the local shipyard and bought by the United States government and re-christened the "Buffalo," now at the Portsmouth navy yard, is being overhauled, and will not, it seems, be readied for service at Hampton Roads, but will be sent to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where all the work necessary to convert her into an auxiliary or any other kind of a cruiser will be done.

Police Court.
The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday:

Frederick Richardson, disorderly conduct; fined \$2 and costs.

Anthony Finch, disorderly conduct; fined \$3 and costs.

Martin McDonough, drunk; dismissed on payment of costs of case and patrol wagon.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.
Quiet Midsummer Condition Pending Fall Business.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Pending the initiation of new fall business operations for which are actively and contentedly working, there exists a quiet midsummer condition, accompanied, however, in most cases, by price steadiness, and confidence in many satisfactory indications of the favorable conditions experienced during the first half of the year, some of which seem to be duplicated during the second half.

There is a little more hopeful feeling in the iron and steel industry, partly of reduced output, and stocks of pig and partly owing to the large business reported, particularly at the west, where some mills will forego their annual summer shut-downs and others will curtail the vacation period materially. Except for some shading in certain cases caused by a usual tendency to discount government crop reports and look for larger than indicated crop yields, the price situation is one of considerable steadiness. Contradictory reports come from the west, where export trade in wheat and corn at the decline, but a good business for this time of the year is undoubtedly doing. The southwest is also free, although farmers are rather independent at the present prices.

Trade conditions of a midsummer quietness at the east, but more inquiry for raw wool is a feature, and prices are well maintained on a fairly large business for this time of the year. Good cotton, sugar and rice crop prospects give an undercurrent of activity to the southern trade situation, which is, however, rather at present, except at New Orleans, where fall orders are reported of good volume. For cotton, the movement at the west are the improved demand for iron and steel at Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, for the fall trade outlook as good.

Our cereal export will continue in excess of corresponding periods of previous years, wheat and flour shipments aggregating 2,910,287 bushels, as against 2,728,424 in 1896, 2,857,712 in 1897, and 1,222,082 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,944,949 bushels in 1896; 1,852,892 bushels in 1895, and 1,872,300 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show an increase over last week, aggregating 2,822,248 bushels, as against 2,411,272 bushels last week, 2,729,511 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 2,827,127 bushels in 1896, and 1,720,000 bushels in 1894.

Business failures in the United States number 238, as against 241 last week, 247 in this week a year ago, 255 in 1896, and 214 in 1895.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 28, against 16 last week, 38 a year ago, 35 in 1896, and 29 in 1895.

ARRANGING THE DETAILS.
Commission at Work on the Terms of the Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department today posted the following cablegrams:

Playa-Daqui, July 15.
Secretary of War, Washington:

Commission on behalf of the United States was appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton, Lieutenants Miles and Shafter, with Spanish commission to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulations. I will reach Siboney tomorrow.

The second dispatch is signed Jones, a signal officer in charge of the terminus of the military line at Playa, and is as follows:

"The commissioners appointed to arrange the details of the surrender, held a meeting yesterday lasting until a late hour. The meeting was held in the city of Santiago, and it is supposed the terms will be settled today."

RICHARDSON DEAD.
Major B. W. Richardson, of the old Richmond Blues, died today, aged 84.

A threshing machine boiler exploded today below Richmond, instantly killing one West (colored), and seriously injuring Harper Ganger and George Seidle (white), and Edward Bowling and John Brown (colored).

TANGIERS, July 15.—United States Consul Partridge has started on his way home. His mission is not known.

Do you know that clothing is now being sold at half value in the clearing sale now in progress at the Globe.

Men's fine cassimere suits, worth \$9 for \$4.85 at McComb, Hughes & Co.'s July 8-17.

FALL OF SANTIAGO

Full Details of the American Triumph.

GREAT SPANISH REVERSE

Entire Eastern End of Cuba Now in Possession of Our Army. Victory Greater Than Appared at First.

(By Telegraph.)
WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 14, 6 M. VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 15.—12:15 P. M.

The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete and undisputed. The Spanish army, which has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island.

General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon at which General Miles was present.

The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with a heavy sigh, and with a feeling of gliding their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Associated Press, through the west of Santiago, through Des Palmas, Palmas, Soriano, Alcantara, to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and from Sagua de Tanamo, are surrendered, and the territory is now secured. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war have more different problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The enemy's position was hard, but the difficulties have been surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During the campaign they have suffered all the hardships of a campaign, and they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer."

The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel.

The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, the intermission of Sunday and Monday when our batteries and fleet bombard the enemy's position. Throughout the campaign General Toral has shown a steady and determined resistance, but he has been gradually worn down by our superior forces, and he has been forced to surrender unconditionally, and falling back, when hard pressed, to the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under the penalty of being court-martialed.

At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he would be willing to hold out any longer. But personally he thought he and his garrison were soldiers, and he said he could die if necessary in obeying orders.

It was in this personal interview that General Shafter held with General Toral that the American made the Spanish commander understand that the terms of the surrender were not to be temporizing cease, and before noon today categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended and until Sunday we were nearly surrounded, and our batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work.

In addition, arrangements had been made to have the city of Santiago, at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morro Castle were bombarded and destroyed, their guns were turned upon the city, and General Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank, and the cover of our military fire, we could then have enveloped the lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold out longer meant a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning.

General Shafter, yielding to the terms of the surrender, proposed before 9 o'clock he sent a communication to General Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago, and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners to meet like commissioners on the American side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain.

General Shafter, before 9 o'clock, named, Robert Mason, the British consul, General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine and General Escarabajon.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to assent to the terms agreed to by the commissioners. General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse, and together with General Miles and their staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles and Colonel Mans and an interpreter left their retinue and passed over our trenches, with a flag of truce to the mango tree, under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners be appointed

ed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter commented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawton, to General Kent and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted, and was congratulated and commended by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Shafter to be commissioners on his behalf to go with those appointed by General Toral.

He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot every one they met. But, they are not to have the privilege of gliding their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained along the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases may be practicable. The change prove the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations. They had a hearty lunch of coffee, hard bread and corned beef.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittick to receive the welcome tidings along the lines. Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry, celebrating the victory with bands and a hoarse demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He was no occasion to humiliate the enemy who fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted. But before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittick could warn the soldiers the drums came out into wild hurrahs.

Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the success of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow society and the Red Cross Society, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

It is probable that the Spanish soldiers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrance early this morning and went into the city.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock, and had left with this dispatch at 3 o'clock.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening aboard the Concha. On the wharf General Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after trying vainly for a long time to get better ones. The result is gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire eastern military district, being a line down from the alouet on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included."

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once, and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet the ship to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left in the city until a time, until they are needed elsewhere."

"I do not wish to say what point will be made next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

HAR